

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR  
THE JAMUL COMMERCIAL PROJECT  
(County # PDS2018-MUP-18-008)**

**JAMUL, CALIFORNIA**

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Project Number HR-18001  
July 16, 2018

## **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION**

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Date: June 16, 2018

Report: Cultural Resource Survey for the Jamul Commercial Project (County # PDS2018-MUP-18-008); Jamul, California

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Contract Number: Heritage Resources Project No. 18001

U.S.G.S. Quad. Map: Jamul Mountains

Acreage: 18.65 acres

Keywords:

0:	I. Prehistoric – A. Lithic Scatter	
	II. Historic – Farm: structure foundations, well, olive orchard	1: N/A
2:	Late Prehistoric, Euro-American	
3:	Ground Stone: Granitic, Debitage: volcanic	
	Building Materials: concrete foundation, well	
4:	I. Jamul Mountains, 1:24,000	
	II. Southern Peninsular Ranges	
	III. Coastal	
5:	Prehistoric, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	
6:	Jamul Commercial Project (County # PDS2017-MUP-18-008)	
7:	Foulette, Folette	
8:	CA-SDI-17242 and Foulette Farm Site (P-37-037348)	

## **ABSTRACT/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The Jamul Commercial project, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Sections 21083.2 of the Statutes and 15064.5 of the Guidelines, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources, is required to evaluate the significance of project impacts on cultural resources. The following report documents the tasks undertaken to complete this evaluation and presents the resulting assessment of the significance of project impacts to cultural resources.

Research and documentation tasks included record searches with the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center, historic map and archival research, a field survey, plotting of the resources discovered on the project site plan, completion of DPR 523 Resource Record Forms, and preparation of this report. The project property was surveyed by Heritage Resources archaeologist, Sue Wade, and Red Tail Monitoring and Research monitor, Gabe Kitchen, on January 26, 2018. As a result of the research and field survey, one previously-recorded prehistoric lithic scatter, CA-SDI-17242, was relocated, although extensive disturbance and erosion have severely reduced the number of artifacts present. The limited remains of the circa 1913-1940 Foulette farm site were also located and consist of the remains of the house steps, some of the adjacent perimeter concrete foundation, some concrete remains of the adjacent outbuilding, a water well feature, and the remains of the olive orchard. An Archaeological Resource Record Update Form for CA-SDI-17242 was prepared to document the prehistoric site findings. An Archaeological Resource Record Form (P-37-037348) was also prepared to document the historic site findings. These are attached to this report in Confidential Attachment 1.

The proposed project was designed to avoid the identified area of CA-SDI-17242 and no impacts to that site are anticipated. The Foulette farm site remains (P-37-037348) do not possess sufficient integrity to be significant under CEQA criteria or as defined by the County of San Diego RPO. No archaeological testing was warranted given the considerable disturbance and lack of any evidence, discovered during the field survey, for the presence of subsurface deposits. In accordance with County policy, the Foulette farm site (P-37-037348) is considered important; however, thorough documentation has reduced the impact below a level of significance. Given project avoidance of CA-SDI-17242 and documentation of the Foulette farm site reducing project impacts below a level of significance, project development should incur no significant impacts to archaeological site CA-SDI-17242 or the Foulette farm site (P-37-037348).

Because of the proximity of project grading to the identified CA-SDI-17242 site boundary, the archaeologist and the Native American monitor recommend that an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities. A Grading Monitoring Program, in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Contents Requirements for

Archaeological and Historic Resources should be implemented to ensure that should any intact potentially significant cultural deposits or human remains be uncovered, these will be treated and documented appropriately and in compliance with the Guidelines.

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## **1.0. INTRODUCTION/UNDERTAKING INFORMATION**

This report documents the archaeological survey for the Jamul Commercial property (APN 596-071-60-00, County PDS2018-MUP-18-008) (Figures 1 and 2). The property is located in the County of San Diego, Jamul Mountains 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. Quad. Map, T17S, R1E, Section 4 (UTM 11S 511539 E/3620147N in the center of the property).

### **1.1 Project Description**

The 18.65-acre parcel is located at 3018 Jefferson Rd. in the Jamul-Dulzura Community Plan Area in unincorporated San Diego County. The General Plan Designation is Rural Commercial, Zoning is C36, and a “P” designator requires the processing of a Major Use Permit (MUP). The proposed development would include subdividing the property into two separate legal parcels (1 & 2) while concurrently processing a MUP for the two proposed uses described below.

Independent access for each parcel will be via a private driveway connecting to Jefferson Road (County maintained).

Earthwork for the overall project will consist of approximately 20,000 cubic yards of cut and approximately 65,000 cubic yards of fill. There will be no export.

**Proposed “Parcel 1”** is ~7.59 acres in size, of which ~0.75 acres will be dedicated to permanent open space. This parcel will be developed with a 18,800 sq. ft. Hobby Farm retail store, (Tractor Supply Co.) that is 30 feet in overall height. Contiguous to the building will be 15,000 sq. ft. of fenced-in outdoor display and 6,300 sq. ft. of unenclosed outdoor display, a rear loading dock for merchandise delivery, dumpster enclosure, parking lot to accommodate 83 vehicles, signage, all necessary onsite storm water facilities, all proposed landscaping, as well as all required off-site improvements.

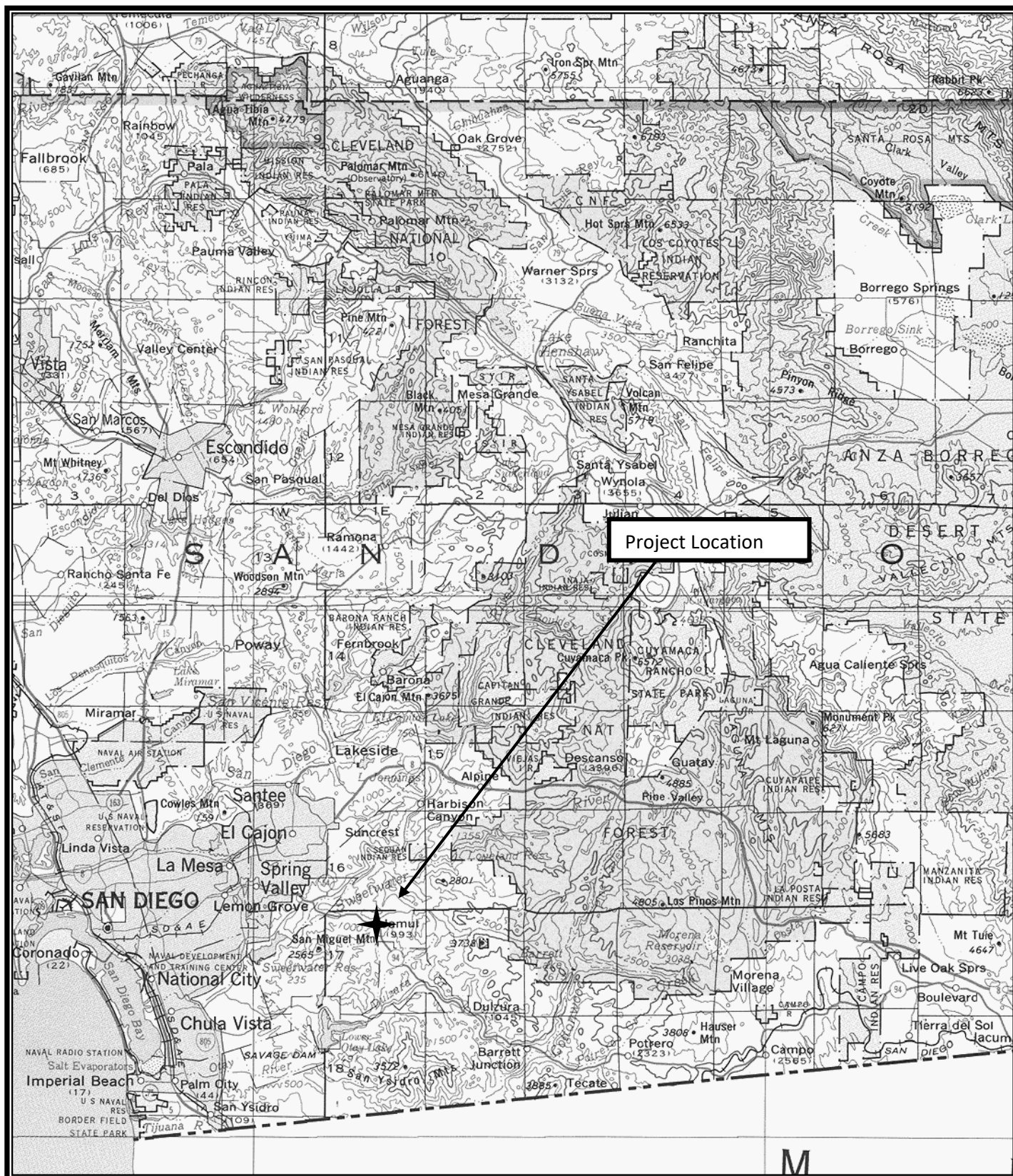
**Proposed “Parcel 2”** is ~11.82 acres in size, with ~4.57 acres dedicated to permanent open space. This parcel will be developed with a single story, ~65,000 sq. ft. self-storage facility, including a 1,290 sq. ft. administrative building (manager’s office, two bathrooms, utility room, and associated retail sales space), dumpster enclosure, parking lot to accommodate 9 vehicles, landscaping and signage. Up to 0.5 acre of unenclosed RV / boat storage will be located at the rear of the facility.

### **1.2 Existing Conditions**

#### **1.2.1 Environmental Setting**

##### **Natural Setting**

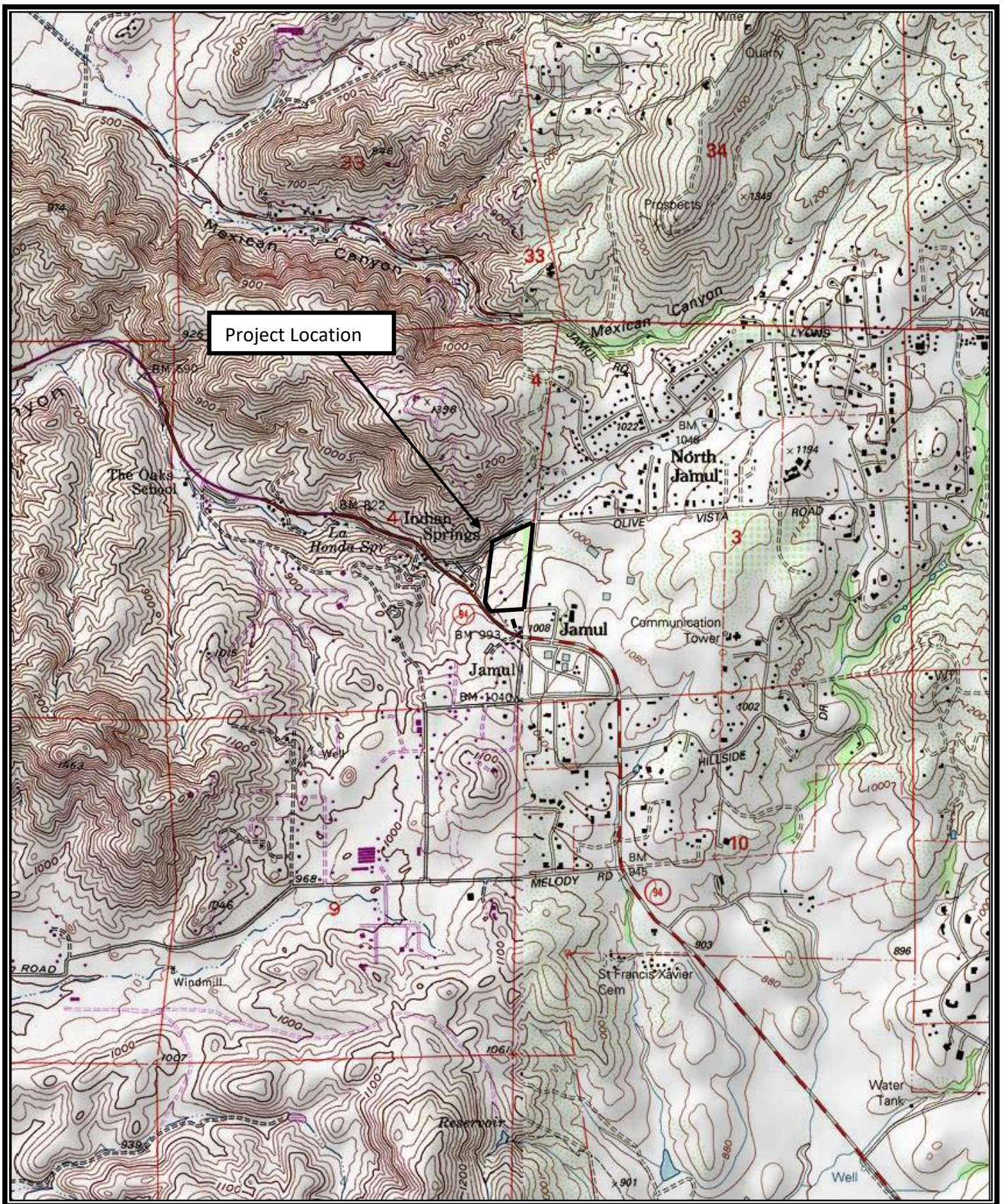
The Jamul Commercial project lies between State Route 94 to the south west, Lyons Valley Road to the northwest, and Jefferson Road to the east. The project property lies in the peninsular mountain foothills near the head of a seasonal drainage that flows west through Steele Canyon, joining the Sweetwater River approximately four miles to the west. This drainage parallels the northwestern boundary of the project with a tributary paralleling the southwest boundary. The underlying geology is granitic bedrock although no bedrock exposures are visible on the property. Native vegetation on the property includes disturbed remnants of sumac and riparian vegetation near and in the perimeter drainages; however, non-native vegetation associated with the historic development is dominant and includes the remains of an olive orchard, eucalyptus, and pepper trees. Soils in the developed areas have mostly been stripped of topsoil and are reddish brown



**FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA U.S.G.S. MAP**

0 miles 8.5





**FIGURE 2: PROJECT LOCATION:**  
**JAMUL MOUNTAINS AND DULZURA**  
**U.S.G.S. 7.5-MINUTE MAPS**

0 feet 2000   
 N

decomposed-granite-derived residual subsoils. Soils in the less-disturbed western area of the project are medium brown sandy loams, likely partly composed of slopewash topsoils from the disturbed areas to the east.

### **Cultural Setting**

The Indians of Alta and Baja California had been wanderers and settlers, foragers and collectors, gatherers and traders, adapting to environmental and cultural changes, for at least ten thousand years before the Europeans arrived. The Kumeyaay of Baja and Alta California know that their people have inhabited this region since time began. The archaeological evidence affirms that since the Pleistocene, Alta and Baja California native cultures have adapted to constantly changing environments—gradual large-scale climatic changes as well as rapid local fluctuations. Many of these environmental changes affected cultures throughout the Southwest, instigating regional population migrations, moving peoples, goods, and ideas throughout the region. Thus, Native California cultures have also had to respond to constant cultural intrusions. By the time of European contact, the native peoples of the Californias had at least ten thousand years of experience in adapting to environmental and cultural changes. It was this experience that they relied on in adapting to the unprecedented and pervasive environmental and cultural changes that arrived with the Europeans.

### **Archaeological Background for the San Diego Region**

Academic reconstruction of the past ten thousand years of prehistory relies almost entirely on archaeological evidence, with only the most recent period being illuminated by ethnography. Because of the incompleteness of the archaeological record, there is considerable debate about the specifics of regional prehistory. However, major trends are generally agreed upon (Christenson 1990, Warren, Siegler, and Dittmer 1993, McDonald 1993, Moratto 1984).

It is accepted by archaeologists that the earliest humans traveled to the New World at the end of the Pleistocene, about ten thousand years ago (Moratto 1984). The earliest archaeological dates for occupation of southern California are approximately nine thousand to ten thousand years before the present (B. P.) (Gallegos and Carrico 1984; Kyle, Schroth, and Gallegos 1998). These earliest peoples were first identified and labeled the San Dieguito complex by Malcolm Rogers, early archaeological curator at the San Diego Museum of Man. Between 1929 and 1945, Rogers conducted extensive archaeological fieldwork in Alta and Baja California and Arizona and published summaries about the region's prehistory. He equated remains of the earliest hunting peoples in the Colorado and Mojave deserts (Rogers 1929) with archaeological remains he found on the coast (Rogers 1945). Rogers concluded that the San Dieguito peoples were highly mobile, relying primarily on hunting for subsistence.

Other early archaeological site types that predominate along the Alta and Baja California coasts are dense shell middens containing few finely flaked hunting artifacts and abundant milling tools. Rogers labeled the prehistoric occupants of these sites the La Jollan Complex. From the earliest period of his work, he proposed that the differences between the San Dieguito and La Jollan peoples were related to environmental changes. He emphasized that the area presented an excellent opportunity for studying the effects of changing environments on prehistoric economies and material culture (Rogers 1929). By 1945, Rogers proposed that changing adaptations reflected in the material culture remains reflected new peoples with new subsistence strategies and tool kits moving into the region (Rogers 1945).

By the 1950s, archaeological research explicitly focused on the relationship between environmental change and culture adaptations, now with the ability to radiocarbon date materials such as charcoal and shell. University of California Los Angeles archaeologists excavated an important La Jollan shell midden site at Batiquitos Lagoon (Crabtree, Warren, and True 1963). Radiocarbon dating indicated that the site occupation ranged between 7,300 and 3,900 years B.P., well within the time range Rogers had defined for the La Jollan Complex. A special study of the shellfish remains led the researchers to propose that differences in archaeological materials through time reflected cultural adaptations to long-term environmental change (Warren and Pavesic 1963). Warren and Pavesic proposed that changes in the environment brought about by the end of the last glaciation had major effects on the aboriginal populations of California. Drying in the interior deserts (reducing food supplies) and rising sea levels on the coast (increasing shellfish resources) resulted in a major shift of populations from the desert to the coast. This likely occurred between approximately ten thousand and six thousand years ago. Subsequently, stabilization of sea level and lagoon siltation (reducing shellfish population viability) resulted in populations shifting away from the coastal lagoons and diversifying their subsistence strategies.

More recent archaeology has focused on how prehistoric populations modified their subsistence and settlement strategies to accommodate environmental changes. Based on nearly two decades of archaeological research, Dennis Gallegos synthesized radiocarbon dates and archaeological data for the entire coastal lagoon complex from Buena Vista on the north to San Diego Bay on the south (Gallegos 1993). Discovering a general trend from earlier occupation of the northern lagoons to later occupation of the southern lagoons, Gallegos concluded that prehistoric settlement patterns adjusted in relation to changes in lagoon conditions. Recently, the La Jollan period in San Diego is understood to be a part of the New World Archaic period of prehistory. Investigators have focused on the cycles of the El Niño weather pattern that have affected the subsistence and settlement strategies of the Archaic period prehistoric occupants of the California coast (Arnold, Colton, and Pletka 1997).

Approximately one thousand to fifteen hundred years ago, the prehistoric occupants of Alta and Baja California were faced with a new set of environmental and cultural changes. For millennia, Lake Cahuilla, an in-filling of the Salton Trough from overflows of the Colorado River, had experienced intermittent filling and drying. The archaeological record demonstrates that prehistoric peoples heavily used the lake's plant and animal resources, adapting to the varying prehistoric lake shorelines (Wilke 1978, Waters 1983, Schaefer 1994). Prehistoric peoples adapted to the final drying of the lake, documented to have occurred around A. D. 1700, by expanding their resource use in the mountain and coastal regions to the west.

Concurrent with adaptation to these regional environmental changes over the past millenium (during what archaeologists call the Late Prehistoric period) major new technologies were adopted. The first of these new technological ideas to arrive was the bow-and-arrow, reflected in the archaeological record by the presence of small projectile points. Also new was the knowledge of how to process the acorn into an edible food staple, reflected in the archaeological record by the prevalence of deep bedrock grinding mortars and large habitation complexes situated in oak-filled mountain valleys (Christenson 1990). New ideas about religion and ceremony are reflected by the replacement of interment burial patterns of the Archaic by cremation and burial of the ashes, often in pottery vessels (Rogers 1945, Wallace 1955). Finally, knowledge of the technology of pottery making moved into the Californias from the Southwest. Although the bow-and-

arrow and acorn-processing technologies may have come to the mountains and coast earlier, the emergence of pottery production dates as early as about A. D. 800 (Carrico and Taylor 1983, Griset 1996, Wade 2004, 2007). While Rogers had labeled this most recent cultural complex the Diegueño, the name given to the local Indians by the Spanish padres, current archaeological research refers to them as Late Prehistoric or Patayan peoples. Alta California Indian tribes prefer Kumeyaay and the Baja California Spanish spelling is Kumiai. Iipai/Tipai are also names that reflect a northern/southern cultural division. In the Late Prehistoric period and into historical times, the Luiseño border the Kumeyaay on the north, the Cupeño and Cahuilla to the northeast, the Kamia and Quechan to the east, and the Paipai and Kiliwa to the south in Baja California.

The above review of the southern California archaeological literature illustrates that adaptation to environmental change has characterized ten thousand years of prehistory, encouraging the development of a highly mobile and exchange-oriented society. The archaeological evidence demonstrates that in Late Prehistoric times exchange carried on during seasonal movements emerged as a critical element of the Alta and Baja California Indian adaptation strategy. Exchange brought peoples together seasonally in large village complexes where social and cultural negotiations took place. Additional insight into the Kumeyaay settlement strategy can be revealed by inspection of the ethnographic record.

### **Ethnographic Evidence for the San Diego Region**

While the archaeological record provides clues to the adaptation strategies and travel and exchange activities of the Late Prehistoric/Kumeyaay peoples, recreating cultural contexts, especially ritual and ceremonial, with only archaeological evidence is largely speculative. The ethnographic record, ample for Alta and Baja California, illuminates the cultural contexts for the archaeological record. As the following discussion will illustrate, the ethnography documents seasonal migrations, travel, and exchange as fundamental to Kumeyaay culture. Gatherings for communal food-collecting and ceremonial events strengthened inter-lineage social and cultural ties and provided settings for exchange of goods and ideas. Ceremonies and gatherings documented by the early ethnographers were occasions of gift giving, feasting, and gaming.

Many of the early ethnographers recognized the importance of communal gatherings and ritual ceremony to the social and cultural framework of Native Alta and Baja Californians. Early Bureau of Ethnography and University of California ethnographers sought to document the last vestiges of California native cultures. Most focused on identifying elements of social structure such as marriage conventions and lineage or clan names and locations, elements of economy such as food gathering strategies and material goods, or elements of religion such as shamanism, mythology, and ceremony. Published monographs contain considerable informant data, but only occasional attention to the regional network within which the individual systems functioned. One exception is E.W. Gifford's notes on "The Kamia of Imperial Valley" (Gifford 1931). The Kamia were those Kumeyaay living in the Eastern Colorado Desert between the Mountain Kumeyaay and the Colorado River Yuma Quechan. Gifford's informants confirmed the exchange and visiting that occurred between these groups, stating that, "The Kamia visited their Diegueño kinsmen to obtain wild vegetable products, especially acorns." Katherine Luomala, in making a case for flexibility of sib (or lineage) affiliation, suggests that many sibs gather seasonally at food gathering locations. Many sibs would assemble at a central camp near the acorn-gathering areas and celebrate ceremonies together.

Almost every Yuman ethnographic account mentions the widely practiced Karuk, the ceremony for the dead, and several avocational documents provide extensive description. The Karuk was described by Gifford for the Kamia, west of the Colorado River (1931), for the Cocopa, a Yuman tribe at the head of the Gulf of California (1934), as well for the Northern and Southern Diegueño or Kumeyaay (1918). Leslie Spier mentions the mourning ceremony as among the “Southern Diegueño Customs” (1923) but defers to the comprehensive description of Edward Davis, avocational ethnographer and collector who described Kumeyaay Kuruk ceremonies at Weeapipe and at Cupa.

These observers note several common elements. Primary was the centrality of reciprocal relationships and gift giving and exchange to observance of the ceremony. For months before the ceremony was to happen, the entire clan prepared—gathering and storing foods, purchasing (during historical times) clothing and fabrics, and even manufacturing goods for sale to gather money. Scattered members of the clan were recalled to help. Clans with whom the ceremony-giving group had economic or social alliances were invited. These groups also brought foods and goods for exchange.

The methods by which exchange and gift-giving took place were common to these groups. Primary was the gift-giving from the hosts to the gathered guests. During various phases of the ceremony, seeds and often money were poured over images and the ceremonial house during construction or flung to observers during the dancing. These were gathered up by the participants and taken away. Clothing, material, foods, and even horses were distributed to the guests. The goods and foods gathered for months before the ceremony were all distributed and the hosts were reduced to poverty. At the end of the ceremony, when the images were burned and the souls were successfully sent off to the land of the dead, the material prosperity of the lineage had also been sent away with their relations.

Games and gambling were continuous during the days of the Karuk. Gifford described many games, including distance jumping, foot races, bow and arrow contests, shinny (a ball and stick game), pole and ring game, and peon (a guessing game). All of these games involved stakes and betting. The stakes could include arrows, shell beads, money, and even horses. Often a gambler would be reduced to poverty after the games.

The Karuk ceremony exemplifies the centrality of communal gatherings and exchange to the culture of Alta and Baja California Indians. The distribution of foods and gifts not only held together the social, cultural, and economic fabric of this world, but its interweaving with ceremonial activity drew in the spiritual world as well. By the twentieth century, when these ethnographic observations were made, gatherings and exchange in ceremonial context were still highly important, arguably even more so given the disruption from European settlement. By this time also, European goods—and indeed the Europeans themselves—were often incorporated into the exchange network.

In summary, exchange and travel were critical constituents of the Baja and Alta California Indian social and cultural fabric—adaptations necessary for subsistence within a constantly changing environment. The archaeological evidence confirms ten thousand years of adaptation through seasonal migrations and through exchange. During the Late Prehistoric period, archaeological pottery, stone, and faunal materials document exchange between desert, mountain, and coastal peoples. The ethnographic information further illustrates that this exchange was perceived and implemented within a ritual and ceremonial context. Ceremonies, particularly the Karuk ceremony for the dead, gathered relations from as far east as the Colorado River and south as Baja California. These gatherings were frequent and provided for

significant exchange of goods and foods, implemented within a framework of gift-giving and reciprocity. The documentation suggests that during the historical period, culture was adapted to accommodate interactions with the Anglo world. Even in ceremonial activities, the Kumeyaay were able to adapt traditional activities in interactions with the Anglo world.

### 1.2.2 Record Search Results

Record searches for a one-mile radius around the proposed project property were completed at the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The Record Search cover sheet is included with this report in Attachment 1. Table 1 below provides a list of the recorded resources. Thirty-seven prehistoric cultural resource sites and isolates and four historic sites have been recorded in the project area during sixty-nine survey and other inspection projects. Because the Jamul Valley was early a focus of livestock grazing and agriculture, by the Missions and Ranchos in the early nineteenth century followed by Anglo pioneer agriculturalists in the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, this archaeological record has been severely disrupted.

**Table 1**

**Archaeological Sites Identified On South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)**

**Record Searches within One Mile of the Proposed Project**

CA-SDI-P-37-	Bedrock Milling	Debitage	Flaked Stone Artifacts	Ground Stone Artifacts	Ceramics	Midden	Subsurface Component	Faunal (shell, bone)	Historic
000187 No data						X			
004534	X	X	X	X	X	X	probable	Sh	X
004744		X	X	X		X	X	Sh	X
005150		X	X	X	X	X	X		
006038		X	X	X	X	X	X		flaked porcelain
006981H									Campo Rd.
007928H									barn
007966	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sh, Bo	trash scatter
008916	X								
009108	X								
009109	X	X	X						cabins
009110		X	X					Sh	debris
009111	X								
009112		X	X						
009113		X							reservoir
009231									foundation, trash, olive grove
009232	X								
009233	X								
009703	X								
010818	X	X	X	X	X		X	Sh	historic artifacts
011050		X	X	X		X	probable		

011410		X							
011790	X								
011791	X								
011792	X								
012457	X				X				
012588		X							
012619	X								
P-37-018378									Simpson farmhouse
P-37-018380		X							
P-37-018381		X							
P-37-018382		X							
P-37-018383		X							
015763		X							
016677	X								
016678		X	X	X					
017242	X								
018338	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
021108	X								
P-37-034140								shell bead	
P-37-034141		x							

### Prehistoric Archaeological Resources Summary

As can be seen from the above table, seven of the recorded sites (containing site constituents data) within a one-mile radius of the project property contain a variety of prehistoric artifacts and subsurface midden deposits. All but one contain ceramics and many contain small arrow points, both hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric period. Most of these lie along the main drainage through the area that parallels State Route 94 or on the level areas immediately to the east and south. These habitation sites are surrounded by seven sites containing lithic scatters of debitage and flaked and ground stone tools as well as 14 bedrock milling sites. There are also five instances of isolated debitage and a shell bead recorded. Clearly, this area of Jamul was intensively occupied during prehistory and into the historic period as indicated by the flaked porcelain artifact. Unfortunately, the majority of the site records also note the extensive disturbance from historic use: homes, barns, and agricultural activities. Five historic structure/structure remains, one olive orchard, five instances of historic artifacts/artifact deposits, and one historic road are also recorded.

One of the debitage scatters (CA-SDI-17242) is recorded within the current project property. Consistent with the descriptions of historic disturbances to archaeological sites, this scatter is described in poor condition, disturbed by grading and erosion. The site is recorded as containing 250 metavolcanic flakes, most smaller than two centimeters diameter and a large portion smaller than one centimeter (Hale 2004). The flake material and size descriptions are consistent with the debitage described in the lithic scatter record forms described above.

Based on the evidence gathered by these studies it can be concluded that the regional settlement patterns that have been identified in San Diego County are reflected in the archaeological record for the area of Jamul surrounding the project area. Historical and ethnographic information from the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries suggested that the Native Californians maintained, at least seasonally, several villages or *rancherias* in the peninsular range valleys. Our early understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies in San Diego County suggested that such a village would have been surrounded by smaller resource acquisition and processing sites, such as bedrock acorn-grinding platforms and stone quarry and reduction areas. What seems to have existed during the Late Prehistoric period in the inland valleys, are multiple occupation complexes, most focused on drainage confluences and immediately surrounded by a variety of natural resource areas including oak-filled drainages and woodlands, chaparral and sage scrub hills, quartz and granite outcrops, and large mammal grazing lands. This appears to be the settlement and subsistence pattern substantiated by the archaeological evidence in the immediate area of the project property.

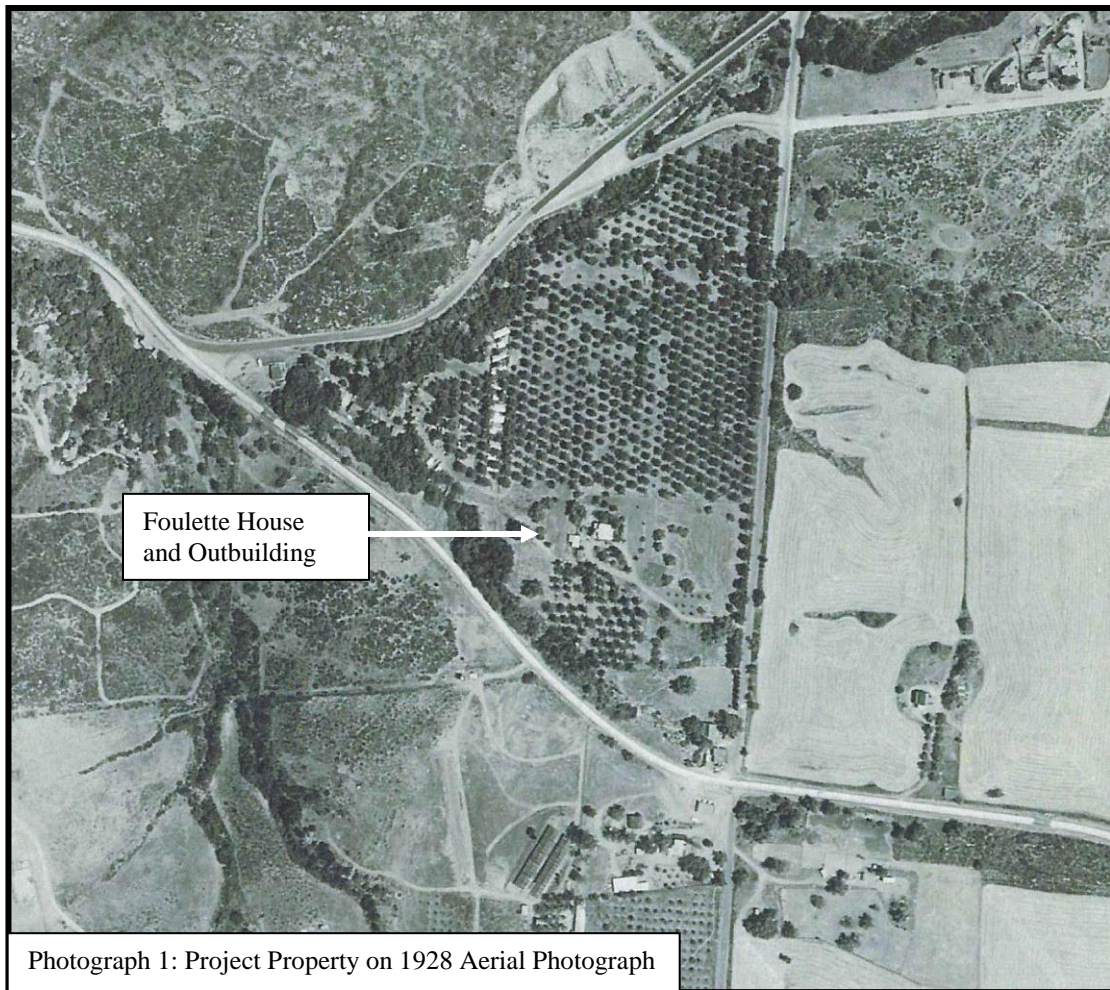
### **Historic Archaeological Resources Summary**

Historic maps (M. C. Wheeler County Map 1872 and U.S.G.S. Quadrangles (Jamul Mountains 1:24,000 1955 edition, Jamul 1:62,500 1943 edition, and Cuyamaca 1:125,000 1903 edition), on file at the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center and Heritage Resources, were reviewed. The 1928, 1958, 1960, 1978, and 1989 aerial photographs illustrating the project property, on file at the County of San Diego Cartography Department were also reviewed. A Chain of Title was produced for the property and the names listed were researched at the San Diego History Center. General history information about Jamul was garnered from the historic report for the adjacent Barrett/Simpson property (Van Wormer and Walter 2015).

After its establishment in 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá claimed the lands of Jamul. In 1829, Pio Pico obtained the grant to Rancho Jamul located in the wide valley just over a mile to the southeast of the project property. Jamul was outside the periphery of settled San Diego and the rancho was sacked during the Indian uprising of 1837. After the Picos left Jamul, it was the property of the Pedroarenas, and in the twentieth century was owned by John D. Spreckels, Louis J. Wilde, and finally obtained by George Daley in 1929. The Daley family's Jamul Rancho became one of the largest working cattle ranches in Southern California (Rush 1965:5-7, Wade et.al. 2009).

By 1870, pioneer farmers had established a community in Jamul. At this time, farmers in the region prospered largely as a result of grain cultivation. Newspaper articles reported prosperous crops of oats, wheat, barley and hay from the 1870s through the 1890s, with fruit trees doing well in the late 1890s (Van Wormer and Walter 2015). The Jamul School District was established in 1870 (School District Records) and the community benefited from being on the main road between San Diego, Campo and Fort Yuma. In 1892 Jamul was described as ". . . a fine agricultural and fruit growing section 20 miles east of San Diego. Businesses and professionals included: T.A. Barber, physician; Cheeseman Bros., groceries; W.C. Greenleaf, nursery; H.H. Jerauld, lawyer; D.C. Maxfield, groceries; W.R. Saxton, blacksmith; Wm. H. Barrett, postmaster; L.L. Clay, preacher; G.L. Maxfield, carpenter; D. Murray, blacksmith; and E.G. Steel, hotel (San Diego City Directory 1892).

Some of this “fine agricultural and fruit-growing section” was devoted to olive production as evidenced by the remains of olive orchards on the project property and in the vicinity. It was in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that olive culture promotion in California reached its peak. Olives had first been brought to the San Diego Mission in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and olive growing grew slowly through the nineteenth century. By the 1890s young olive orchards were found in every Central and Southern California County. Despite some misgivings by contemporary horticulturalists, during first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century olive production was enthusiastically promoted as a thriving and profitable industry. “Olive culture—using Mission olives and other varieties—was undertaken in many areas of San Diego County. Charles M. Gifford planted



olives in the Jamacha area; Frank A. Kimball near National City. Hubert Howe Bancroft located his large plantation in Spring Valley.<sup>60</sup> Major L. H. Utt of Redlands had an orchard in Pala and several growers planted in the Fallbrook area. In 1913, San Diego was said to be the largest producer of olive oil in the country. The production of this so-called “wonder crop” had begun with small operations, first at the San Diego mission groves, then on individual ranches around the county” (Carter 2002:142-146). These county ranches supplied processors and packers in San Diego.

The first owners of the project property were Orson (or Owen) and Mary Thayer (Chicago Title 2018, Plat Map 1891) although they appear never to have resided in Jamul (Directories 1895-1910). Thayer is listed in the Directories a physician in San Diego and may have acquired the property as an investment or with plans to settle that never materialized. The first owner listed in the San Diego County Directories as residing in Jamul was O.C. Gilson (also

Gibson), Rancher, who owned the property from 1910-1912, followed in 1912 by Elizabeth Weigel (Chicago Title 2018, Alexander Plat Map for San Diego County 1912). The property was ultimately settled in 1913, owned by the H. W. and Delta K. Foulette. The property remained in the Foulette (also known as Follet and Follette) family until 1945 although the Foulette family is only listed as residing in Jamul until 1925. Mrs. H. W. Follette served as Jamul School District Trustee in Spring 1916. After 1945, the property changed hands several times until being purchased by real estate investment groups in the 1970s (Chicago Title 2018).

The first indication of structures in the project area is on the 1903 Cuyamaca U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. Given the altered road alignments since that time, it is difficult to determine if any of these structures are north or south of today's S.R. 94. It seems unlikely there were, given that the property does not appear to have been settled until acquisition by the Foulette family in 1913. The 1928 aerial photograph (Photograph 1), however, clearly depicts two structures and a mature olive orchard across most of the property. Additional orchards are depicted immediately to the south of the project property.

These structures appear to be the developments of the Foulette family and reflect the existence of twentieth-century olive orcharding in the Jamul area. The 1958 and 1960 aerial photographs of the property illustrate the same conditions of the structures and orchard and apparently reflect continued maintenance of the property through the subsequent owners. However, by 1978 when the property began to be owned by real estate investors, the smaller structure appears to be gone and the orchard appears to be overgrown. By 1989, the house and outbuilding are gone, although most of the orchard is intact but overgrown.

### **1.3 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following section(s) details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### **1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for, listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
  - (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

### **1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)**

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### **1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)**

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
  - (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - (b) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
  - (a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,
  - (b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

## **2.0. GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO and fails to preserve those resources.
5. The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant” as identified by the NAHC for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 4 was selected because cultural resources are protected under the RPO. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation.

Guideline 5 was selected because tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and or cumulative) on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact.

All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites, as well as requirements listed in the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing, and Watercourses Ordinance (§87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

Determining resource importance is a two-step process. First, the cultural environment must be defined. Then the criteria for determining importance must be applied to the resource. The following subsections provide guidance on this process and detail the cultural environment and criteria that is typically used in evaluating resources.

### **3.0. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

The investigations conducted included research of the known prehistoric and historic information for the area, a field survey, analysis of the research and field data, and preparation of this report documenting the findings.

#### **3.1 Methods**

The results of the record searches and historic map research indicate that prehistoric habitation, lithic scatter, and bedrock milling archaeological sites as well as historic agricultural settlement sites are recorded in the surrounding area. One lithic scatter (CA-SDI-17242) was previously recorded on the property. One historic farm was developed on the property by the Foulette family from 1913 until 1945. These results suggest a high likelihood that these sites could still be located on the project property, although extensive historic use and disturbances of the project property also suggest a high likelihood of impacts to their integrity.

##### **3.1.1 Survey Methods**

The project property was surveyed on January 26, 2018 by Heritage Resources archaeologist, Sue Wade, Red Tail Monitoring and Research Native American Monitor, Gabe Kitchen, and Jamul Village tribal representative Lisa Cumper. An additional site visit to document the historic foundations was conducted on March 12, 2018 by Sue Wade. The property was walked in north/south transects from east to west. The property survey conditions can be described in four components. 1) The surface visibility was generally good across the southeast half of the property due to the extensive disturbance from historic and recent occupation that has removed native vegetation down to the reddish-brown subsoil. This area exhibits pad grading for the former farmhouse and outbuilding (that no longer exist), and dirt movement for a former recycling business, trailer pads, dirt-bike ramps, and numerous other uses. Several topographically-altered areas support large pepper and eucalyptus trees. There is virtually no natural land surface remaining in this area. One mano was discovered near the trailers, obviously picked up in the past and relocated to its current location. The remains of the house steps, some of the adjacent perimeter concrete foundation, and some concrete remains of the outbuilding are all that remain of the structures. A water well feature is present to the east of the house remains. 2) The northeastern portion of the property consists mostly of an old olive orchard. The land has been disrupted in the past for planting and undoubtedly for harvesting of the orchard. The olive trees have been cut down at some time in the past and the orchard is typically “stump-sucker” regrowth, which along with the tree litter, afforded limited visibility. On the north side of a prominent drainage and including the western part of the drainage, the land surface has again been mostly graded and eroded down to the subsoil. There are no bedrock outcrops present. This northern portion of the property is where CA-SDI-17242 was previously recorded and the current project survey discovered four volcanic flakes. The flakes were discovered in erosional contexts and it is likely that the debitage previously recorded has been washed downslope. 3) The western low portion of the property consists of sandy loam soils which are likely a mixture of native surface soils

and slopewash soils redeposited from the disturbed areas to the east. Three more volcanic flakes were discovered in this area. 4) The southwest edge of the property is defined by as steep heavily vegetated drainage. Because this drainage was inaccessible and because it will be preserved in open space, it was not surveyed.

### **3.1.3 Native American Participation**

The County of San Diego is conducting Tribal consultation through contacting the Native American Heritage Commission regarding a Sacred Lands Check and forwarding project notification letters to the listed Kumeyaay Tribes. Copies of the County correspondence will be included in the Confidential Attachment 1 as directed by County staff.

Heritage Resources contacted Red Tail Monitoring and Research and requested that a Kumeyaay monitor participate in the project survey and testing and development of project recommendations. Gabe Kitchen participated in the survey and Lisa Cumper participated in the survey representing the Jamul Indian Village. Clint Linton provided recommendations regarding the site and provided a letter describing participation and recommendations (see Confidential Attachment 2).

## **3.2 Results**

As a result of the survey, one previously-recorded prehistoric lithic scatter, CA-SDI-17242, was relocated, although extensive disturbance and erosion have severely reduced the number of artifacts present. Four remaining flakes were found on the finger of land on the north portion of the project property. Three additional volcanic flakes were observed on the south side of the drainage in the western low portion of the property, in an area which is additional to that originally recorded. The surface visibility was moderate, suggesting that there are not likely many additional artifacts present obscured by vegetation. An inspection of two back-hoe trenches completed for soil testing indicates that there is approximately 12 inches of topsoil present underlain by residual soil/subsoil (pers. comm. Hector Estrella 3/27/2018). The back dirt and trench profiles were inspected during a follow-up archaeological site visit and no evidence of midden soils or artifacts was observed.

The limited remains of the circa 1913-1940 Foulette farm site were also discovered and consist of the remains of the house steps, some of the adjacent perimeter concrete foundation, some concrete remains of the adjacent outbuilding, a water well feature and the remains of the olive orchard. An Archaeological Resource Record Update Form for CA-SDI-17242 was prepared to document the prehistoric site findings. An Archaeological Resource Record Form (P-37-037348) was also prepared to document the historic site findings. These are attached to this report in Confidential Attachment 3.

## **4.0. INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **4.1 Resource Importance**

As described above in Sections 1.3 and 2.0, the archaeological tasks completed are those required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Sections 21083.2 of the Statutes and 15064.5 of the Guidelines, by the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources. Completion of these tasks resulted in the following assessments of the two archaeological resources located on the property.

Site CA-SDI-17242 consists of a sparse and disturbed scatter of volcanic debitage. The site terrain has been seriously disrupted by construction and operation disturbances associated with over 100 years of agricultural use and transient occupation. Although recorded as consisting of at least 250 flakes in 2004, continuing disturbances and erosion over the ensuing 14 years has reduced the site to only 7 observable flakes. There is a possibility that there are additional artifacts present in the western area of the property where the topography is less disturbed. No archaeological testing was completed to determine if such is the case as the project was designed to avoid the recorded site area.

The limited remains of the Foulette residence and olive orchard are located on the south and eastern portion of the property. The historic research documented that the property was originally owned by absentee owners until purchased in 1913 by the Foulette family who lived on the property and operated the farm into the 1940s. No historic evidence was found that the Foullettes were notable in the local history. Subsequent owners did not reside on the property for more than ten years and the property appears to have been left fallow after the 1960s. The structural remains do not possess integrity, consisting only of the remains of the house steps, some of the adjacent perimeter concrete foundation, some concrete remains of the adjacent outbuilding, and a water well. The olive orchard is demonstrably reduced from its original size as shown on the 1928 aerial photographs and has been cut down in the past and now only consist of “stump-sucker” regrowth. The site possesses insufficient integrity to qualify as a historic resource.

Determination of significance for sites CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 was based on criteria of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as it defines eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources (Ordinance No. 9493; San Diego County Administrative Code Part 396.7). Under these criteria an important resource must be 1) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage; 2) associated with the lives of persons important to our past including the history of San Diego County or its communities; 3) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values; or 4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory of history.

The current project assessment also includes evaluations of significance under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
  - (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - (b) To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:

- (a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,
- (b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

The minimal cultural information present at sites CA-SDI-17242 and the Foulette farm site (P-37-037348) was evaluated against the above criteria and does not appear to meet the criteria for importance under CEQA or RPO. However, “the County views all sites as significant and survey/testing as a means to reduce the impact to below a level of significance” (County of San Diego 10/1/2008). Therefore, CA-SDI-17242 is assumed significant and will be avoided by project development. The Foulette Farm site (P-37-037348) does not meet the criteria of significance due to loss of integrity and based on the historical research provided in this report. No significance testing is warranted because CA-SDI-17242 will be avoided and (P-37-037348) primarily represents the remains of a built environment resource that does not meet the criteria of significance.

#### **4.2 Impact Identification**

The proposed project will necessitate grading across most of the eastern portion of the property. The project grading has been designed to avoid the identified area of CA-SDI-17242 (Figure 3). Protective fencing during grading and grading monitoring will be implemented. Thus, there will be no anticipated impacts to site CA-SDI-17242. Project grading will occur where the Foulette structure remains, well, and orchard (P-37-037348) are located. This would result in direct impacts to the site.

Figure 3 contains archaeological site location information and has been removed to Confidential Attachment 4

Figure 3: Jamul Commercial Project Site Plan in Relation to Prehistoric and Historic Sites

The minimal historical and archaeological information to be garnered by the disturbed remains of the Foulette farm site (P-37-037348) has been thoroughly documented through photographic reproduction and mapping in the attached archaeological DPR 523 Resource Record Form and in this report. This documentation indicates that the resource does not meet the criteria of significance and while the resource will be impacted there is no significant impact. Recordation and documentation has fulfilled the research potential; therefore, the resource is unlikely to yield any additional information considered important in history. In accordance with County policy, as a result of this thorough documentation, the impacts have been reduced to below a level of significance. The County Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance are listed above in Section 2.0. Related to Guideline 1, the project will incur no substantial adverse change in the significance of site CA-SDI-17242 and Foulette farm site (P-37-037348) in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards, as the impact has been reduced below a level of significance through documentation. Related to Guideline 2, the project will incur no substantial adverse change in the significance of site CA-SDI-17242 and Foulette farm site P-37-037348 due to the destruction of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory, as the impact has been reduced below a level of significance through documentation. Related to Guideline 3, the project has no known potential to disturb human remains as no remains were identified during the survey and the lithic scatter has little potential for their presence. Related to Guideline 4, the project proposes no activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance, as impacts have been reduced below a level of significance through documentation.

#### **4.3 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties**

Information obtained by the County during tribal consultation will be added to this section when completed. To date, no information has been obtained through communication with the Native American monitors during the survey that site CA-SDI-17242 is culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological survey, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric artifactual material consisted of flaked stone debitage, and those in very limited quantities.

### **5.0. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **5.1 No Significant Adverse Effects**

Prehistoric and historic research, archaeological survey, updated documentation of site CA-SDI-17242, and documentation of the Foulette farm site (P-37-037348) historic structural and orchard remains was completed. The proposed project has been redesigned to avoid the identified area of CA-SDI-17242 and no impacts to that site are anticipated. In accordance with County policy, the Foulette farm site P-37-037348 site is considered important; however, as described above in Section 4.1 and 4.2, and also in accordance with County policy, thorough documentation has reduced the impact below a level of significance. Therefore, development of the proposed project should incur no significant adverse effects upon archaeological site CA-SDI-17242 and the Foulette farm site P-37-037348.

## **5.2 Native American Heritage Values of Sites**

Information obtained by the County during tribal consultation will be added to this section when completed. To date, no information has been obtained through communication with the Native American monitors during the survey that site CA-SDI-17242 is culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological survey, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric artifactual material consisted of flaked stone, and those in very limited quantities.

Because of the cultural sensitivity of this area of Jamul, both archaeologically and to the Kumeyaay, and because of the proximity of project grading to the identified CA-SDI-17242 site boundary, the archaeologist and the Native American monitor recommend that an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities. A Grading Monitoring Program, in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Contents Requirements for Archaeological and Historic Resources and in accordance with the direction of the Project Archaeologist and Native American monitor, should be implemented to ensure that should any intact potentially significant cultural deposits or human remains be uncovered, these will be treated and documented appropriately and in compliance with the Guidelines. The conditions that should be made requirements of approval are provided below:

**GRADING PERMIT:** *(Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any Grading or Construction Permits).*

### **CULT#1\_\_ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X 2]**

**INTENT:** In order to mitigate for potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources, an archaeological monitoring program and potential data recovery program shall be implemented pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** A County Approved Principal Investigator (PI) known as the "Project Archaeologist," shall be contracted to perform cultural resource monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all grading, clearing, grubbing, trenching, and construction activities. The archaeological monitoring program shall include the following:

- a. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during and after construction pursuant to the most current version of the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Requirements for Cultural Resources, and this permit. The contract or letter of acceptance provided to the County shall include an agreement that the archaeological monitoring will be completed, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Project Archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed. The contract or letter acceptance shall include a cost estimate for the monitoring work and reporting.
- b. The Project Archeologist shall provide evidence that a Kumeyaay Native American has been contracted to perform Native American Monitoring for the project.
- c. The cost of the monitoring shall be added to the grading bonds or bonded separately.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall provide a copy of the Archaeological Monitoring Contract or letter of acceptance, cost estimate, and MOU to the [PDS, PCC]. Additionally, the cost amount of the monitoring work shall be added to the grading bond cost estimate. **TIMING:** Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any Grading or Construction Permits. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the contract or letter of acceptance, MOU and cost estimate or separate bonds for compliance with this condition. The cost estimate should be forwarded to [PDS, LDR], for inclusion in the grading bond cost estimate, and grading bonds and the grading monitoring

requirement shall be made a condition of the issuance of the grading or construction permit.

**OCCUPANCY:** *(Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

**CULT#2\_\_\_ CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT [PDS, FEE X2]**

**INTENT:** In order to ensure that the Grading Monitoring occurred during the earth-disturbing activities, a final report shall be prepared. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** A final Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be prepared. The report shall include the following items:

- a. DPR Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- b. Daily Monitoring Logs
- c. Evidence that all cultural materials collected during the survey, testing, and archaeological monitoring program have been curated as follows:

- (1) All prehistoric cultural materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

or

Alternatively provide evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the archaeological monitoring program have been returned to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.

- (2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

- d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant's archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the [PDS, PCC] for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the final report for compliance this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, [PDS, PCC] shall inform [PDS, LDR] and [DPW, PDCI], that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then [PDS, PCC] shall inform [PDS or DPW FISCAL] to release the bond back to the applicant.

**Draft Grading Plan Notes:**

**PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING:** *(Prior to Preconstruction Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances.)*

**(CULTURAL RESOURCES)**

### **CULT#GR-1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X2]**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Significance – Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The County approved Project Archaeologist, Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, and [PDS, PCC], shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program. The Project Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The archaeological monitoring program shall comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources. **DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall have the contracted Project Archeologist and Kumeyaay Native American attend the preconstruction meeting to explain the monitoring requirements. **TIMING:** Prior to the Preconstruction Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances this condition shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [DPW, PDCI] shall invite the [PDS, PCC] to the preconstruction conference to coordinate the Archaeological Monitoring requirements of this condition. The [PDS, PCC] shall attend the preconstruction conference and confirm the attendance of the approved Project Archaeologist.

**DURING CONTRUCTION:** *(The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the grading construction).*

### **(CULTURAL RESOURCES)**

### **CULT#GR-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X2]**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, a Cultural Resource Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The archaeological monitoring program shall comply with the following requirements during earth-disturbing activities:

- a. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall be onsite as determined necessary by the Project Archaeologist. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor.
- b. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Project Archaeologist or the Kumeyaay Native American monitor, shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. At the time of discovery, the Project Archaeologist shall contact the PDS Staff Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the cultural materials for isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, then the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal Curation facility or repatriation program. A Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts to significant cultural resources shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in coordination with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. The County Archaeologist shall review and approve the Program, which shall be carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) “unique” cultural resources or Sacred Sites; 3(2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible; and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.
- c. If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist. Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the

area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted. Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

- d. The Project Archaeologist shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the Notice to Proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall implement the archaeological monitoring program pursuant to this condition. **TIMING:** The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the earth disturbing activities. **MONITORING:** The [DPW, PDCI] shall make sure that the Project Archeologist is on-site performing the monitoring duties of this condition. The [DPW, PDCI] shall contact the [PDS, PCC] if the Project Archeologist or applicant fails to comply with this condition.

**ROUGH GRADING:** *(Prior to rough grading approval and issuance of any building permit).*

#### **(CULTURAL RESOURCES)**

##### **CULT#GR-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE]**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented.

**DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the earth disturbing activities that require monitoring:

- a. If no archaeological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, then submit a final Negative Monitoring Report substantiating that earth disturbing activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Archaeological monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on site and any comments from the Kumeyaay Native American monitor must be included in the Negative Monitoring Report.
- b. If archaeological resources were encountered during the earth disturbing activities, the Project Archaeologist shall provide an Archaeological Monitoring Report stating that the field monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts and deposits discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation and/or repatriation phase of the monitoring.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall submit the Archaeological Monitoring Report to the [PDS, PCC] for review and approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Upon completion of all earth disturbing activities, and prior to Rough Grading Final Inspection (Grading Ordinance SEC 87.421.a.2), the report shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the report or field monitoring memo for compliance with the project MMRP, and inform [DPW, PDCI] that the requirement is completed.

**FINAL GRADING RELEASE:** *(Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

#### **(CULTURAL RESOURCES)**

##### **CULT#GR-4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE]**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program if cultural resources were encountered during earth disturbing activities. The report shall include the following, if applicable:

- a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
  - b. Daily Monitoring Logs
  - c. Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated that includes the following:
    - (1) Evidence that all prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the archaeological survey, testing and monitoring programs have been submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
- or
- Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the grading monitoring program have been returned to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.
- (2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
  - d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant's archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the *[PDS, PCC]* for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared. **MONITORING:** The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the final report for compliance this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS, LDR]* and *[DPW, PDCI]*, that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS or DPW FISCAL]* to release the bond back to the applicant.

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**7.0. LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

Sue A. Wade	Heritage Resources	Principal Archaeologist
Clint Linton	Red Tail Monitoring and Research	Native American Consultant
South Coastal Information Center		Record Searches
San Diego History Center		Historic Research
Donna Beddow	County of San Diego,	Archaeological Review

**Attachments**

**South Coastal Information Center Record Search Cover Sheet**



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San Diego State University  
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## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** Heritage Resources  
**Company Representative:** Sue Wade  
**Date Processed:** 1/31/2018  
**Project Identification:** Tractor Supply Jamul #HR18001

**Search Radius:** 1 mile

**Historical Resources:** YES

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:** YES

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

**Historic Addresses:** YES

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

**Historic Maps:** YES

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

### Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

<b>RSID:</b>	2436
<b>RUSH:</b>	no
<b>Hours:</b>	1
<b>Spatial Features:</b>	110
<b>Address-Mapped Shapes:</b>	yes
<b>Digital Database Records:</b>	1
<b>Quads:</b>	1
<b>Aerial Photos:</b>	0
<b>PDFs:</b>	Yes
<b>PDF Pages:</b>	383

**Confidential Attachment**  
**(provided under separate cover)**

**County of San Diego record of Native American consultation**  
**(to be inserted when received from County)**

**Native American monitor memorandum**

**Archaeological resource record forms (CA-SDI-17242, Foulette Farm (P-37-037348))**

**Figure 3: Cultural Resource Locations in Relation to Project Plan**